

Israel charged of mass burials

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli leftists charged Tuesday that Arab guerrillas killed by Israeli troops have been buried in unmarked mass graves in contravention of the Geneva Convention. Spokesmen for a group called the International Centre for Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners missing and disappeared (ICLPPMD) told a press conference they had located a cemetery in northern Israel containing graves marked either only by numbers, or without any identification. Tamara Kohns, who identified herself as a freelance American journalist, said there was a sign at the cemetery which read: "Cemetery for enemy fallen." Military sources at first refused to comment on the charges or confirm the existence of the cemetery.

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Saudi crown prince urges Arab unity

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz was quoted Tuesday as calling for Arab and Muslim solidarity to end what he called internal and external weaknesses. Prince Abdullah, in an interview with the Saudi daily Al Sharq Al Awsat (Middle East), appealed to Arab and Muslim scholars to draw up a common strategy to tackle economic, social and political problems.

Mubarak says no cholera in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak denied Tuesday there was a cholera epidemic in Egypt but confirmed three people had died of "summer diseases" — a term used by Egyptian officials to describe an outbreak of cholera in a Cairo suburb. Mr. Mubarak told a youth rally in Cairo that the situation had been contained and it was wrong to give the impression there was a cholera epidemic, which would have serious economic implications for Egypt.

U.S. plane hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI (R) — A U.S. airliner with 134 people aboard was hijacked to Cuba Tuesday during a flight from New York city to Miami, a spokesman for the owners said. The Eastern Airlines Lockheed L1011 left New York's Kennedy airport shortly before 10 p.m. and soon after midnight the pilot notified Miami airport that he was going to Havana, the spokesman said. It was the fourth U.S. airliner hijacked to Cuba this month and the eighth this year.

Talks open on Libya-Tunisia union

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi began talks Tuesday with Tunisian ministers aimed at promoting integration between the two North African neighbours, the Libyan news agency JANA reported. Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali arrived in Libya for what Tunisia described as a two-day meeting of a joint commission set up during a visit to Tunis by Col. Qadhafi. JANA, in a dispatch received in Beirut, said the meeting aimed at "finding further means for strengthening and developing integration between the two countries."

Kuwaiti army chief off to Bulgaria

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's army general chief of staff, Major-General Abdullah Farraj Al Gharni left for Bulgaria Tuesday for an official visit during which he will attend manoeuvres showing off modern Bulgarian weaponry.

Ershad reshuffles Dhaka cabinet

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh military ruler Lieutenant-General Hossain Mohammad Ershad brought another army officer into his council of ministers in a minor cabinet shuffle Tuesday. Major-General Dier Abdul Munir became the new minister for works after being promoted from brigadier.

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Begin postpones U.S. visit

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has postponed talks he planned to hold with President Reagan in Washington next week, the White House announced Tuesday.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Begin telephoned Mr. Reagan Tuesday morning to say "personal reasons" prevented him from visiting Washington at this time.

Mr. Begin and Mr. Reagan agreed to reschedule their talks for later in the year, Mr. Speakes said.

The prime minister did not specify the personal reasons that had interfered with his planned trip and Mr. Reagan did not ask, Mr. Speakes added.

Mr. Begin had planned to confer with Mr. Reagan on July 25 on the overall Middle East situation, with emphasis on the impasse in efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Secretary of State George Shultz conferred with Mr. Begin in Israel earlier this month during

an unsuccessful bid to persuade Syria to pull out its troops from Lebanon, following a troop withdrawal agreement reached between Israel and Lebanon.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Begin telephoned Mr. Reagan about 30 minutes before the president met the emir of Bahrain to discuss events in the Gulf, including the Iran-Iraq war, and the Middle East.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Begin and Mr. Reagan talked for less than five minutes, during which there was a warm exchange of pleasantries.

"The president expressed his understanding," Mr. Speakes said. "He said he was sorry. He had been looking forward to the visit."

Mr. Speakes also said the U.S. government did not think postponement of the Begin visit implied any change in Middle East peace diplomacy or in the desire to work for the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

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Arafat: Fateh revolt is not affecting PLO independence

BAHRAN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said in North Yemen that the rift in his Fateh commando group was not affecting the independence of Palestinian decision-making, the official Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) reported.

"Current Palestinian disputes will not affect the independence of Palestinian decision-making," he told PLO fighters now in North Yemen following their evacuation from Beirut last summer.

He also said Monday that the PLO would remain the "difficult number," or main factor, in the Middle East balance, KUNA reported in a dispatch from the North Yemen capital of Sana'a.

KUNA said Mr. Arafat also questioned Syria's decision to expel him on June 24.

VATICAN CITY (R) — Kidnappers of a schoolgirl threatening to kill her Wednesday unless the Turkish gunman who shot at the Pope two years ago is freed failed to contact a top Vatican official Tuesday, the Vatican said.

Vatican secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli waited in vain by a specially-installed telephone for an hour Tuesday morning for a message from the kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee.

The source said that the dissident within the ranks of the front, which is headed by Ahmad Jibril, began to appear following the front's interference in the internal affairs of the Fateh movement, the PLO's biggest faction. The dissident of the Libyan-backed front have confirmed that the front rallied behind the Fateh dissident and that 50 of them were either killed or wounded during recent clashes, the source said.

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HELSINKI (R) — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Tuesday shelved a decision on choosing a new OPEC secretary-general after a row between war-ridden Iran and Iraq.

OPEC President Mama Said Al Oteiba of the United Arab Emirates told a press conference at the end of the meeting that he would head the secretariat temporarily until further talks could be held.

The dispute which prolonged the second day of OPEC's regular biannual meeting here arose because Iran and Iraq had put forward rival candidates for the post.

The failure to agree on the administrative post was in contrast to OPEC's decision Tuesday to stick

to a hard-won pricing and output accord credited with having stabilised an erratic world oil market over the past four months.

Their decision means the OPEC benchmark price will remain at \$39 a barrel and the maximum daily output at 17.5 million barrels as agreed in London last March.

Mr. Oteiba told the press conference: "We looked into the market situation and we noted the further improvement towards stability."

He said OPEC was making a further study of long-term market strategy, including the exporter group's relations with non-OPEC producers, oil-consuming countries and developing states.

Last week the U.S. assistant

'Imam Sadr murdered in Libya'

AMMAN (Agencies) — Former Libyan Ambassador to Jordan Aziz Omar Shayb, who quit his diplomatic post earlier this month, has said Imam Musa Al Sadr, leader of the Shiites in Lebanon, had been "brutally" killed by Libyan officers at the orders of Col. Muammar Qadhafi. Imam Sadr disappeared on Aug. 31, 1978 while he was on an official visit to Libya as guest of the Libyan government. Mr. Shayb said several Libyan envoys were sent to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat at his departure from Beirut last August to persuade him to come to Libya. However, Mr. Arafat refused after he was told by PLO intelligence sources that Col. Qadhafi was preparing a plot to assassinate him, "just as he did with Imam Sadr."

Indian emissary arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Special Indian envoy Ramesh Bhandari arrived in Jordan Tuesday for talks with senior Jordanian officials on the Iran-Iraq war, Middle East problems in general and the Palestinian issue in particular, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Bhandari, who is on a three-day visit to Jordan, will leave for Saudi Arabia on Thursday. His current tour includes Algeria and Lebanon apart from Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Bhandari is secretary at the Indian External Affairs Ministry in charge of Middle Eastern and economic affairs.

Earlier this month Mr. Bhandari visited Syria, Libya and Tunisia, which Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao described as part of non-aligned efforts for Middle East peace.

Mr. Bhandari, who is on a three-day visit to Jordan, will leave for Saudi Arabia on Thursday. His current tour includes Algeria and Lebanon apart from Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Indian official was met at Amman Airport by Jordanian Foreign Minister Ambassador Zuhair Sakkijah, senior Foreign Ministry officials. Indian Ambassador to Jordan P. Lal San tosh and embassy staff.

He is expected to start official talks in Jordan Wednesday.

FJTU dismisses reports of cables to Damascus

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Council of the Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (FJTU) has declared that none of the Jordanian labour unions has sent any cables to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and that no labour union outside Jordan could claim that it represents the FJTU.

FJTU Central Council Chairman Mohammad Al Sa'id said at the end of the 12th ordinary session of the council held here Sunday that the real representatives of Jordanian workers are "the labour leaders elected by the workers rank and file and that the statements and cables disseminated by the Syrian mass media in the name of Jordanian workers are merely part of theatrics and political clowning which the Arab citizens are familiar with and which the Syrian media depends on as a false source to support its claims."

Mr. Sa'id said that Jordan has labour leaders for all Jordanian labour unions and they are elected by the workers themselves. These unions are the sole representatives of the Jordanian workers. The FJTU embraces all these unions and is a full-fledged member at the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The session was attended by representatives of all Jordanian labour unions.

Mitterrand and Kohl discuss Euromissiles

DABO, France (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday discussed the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe at informal talks near the French-West German border.

The site for the meeting, often visited by the late French President Charles de Gaulle during his years in the political wilderness, was chosen partly for its isolation and partly as a symbol of Franco-German friendship Tuesday.

Dabo lies close to the German border in the mountains between Alsace and Lorraine: regions which are now French but were an historic source of friction.

Vatican as deadline nears

He is currently serving a life sentence in Ascoli Piceno maximum security jail in eastern Italy.

The Vatican indicated Tuesday morning before the telephone line opened that the curious legal position meant it could do little in the Orlandi case.

The Pope has pardoned Agca, but that was a Christian pardon only, the statement recalled.

Judicial sources said only Italian President Sandro Pertini could free Agca in time to meet the deadline.

Soviet delegate criticises U.S. over arms proposals

GENEVA (R) — Moscow's chief negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) said Tuesday the United States had not reacted positively to new Soviet proposals lowering the limits on missile numbers.

Asked whether the Soviet Union and the United States had moved closer to an agreement on long-range weapons following the new proposals, negotiator Viktor Karpov said: "I would not say so."

He declined to give details of Moscow's new initiatives, reported from Washington to centre on lower missile limits for each side. But when asked if the U.S. reaction to them had been positive he replied "no."

He replied: "I would not comment. There are some talks there and the problems that we are discussing are very important by themselves."

MIDDLE EAST

Chad denies using mercenaries

N'DJAMENA (R) — The Chadian government Tuesday denied it had hired mercenaries and described armed whites seen close to the eastern combat zone as foreign friends personally attached to the Chadian cause.

The friends of various nationalities were not being paid and were acting solely as instructors and technicians with the loyal forces fighting Libyan-backed rebels, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said.

"We have friends all over the world, who identify with the justice of our cause. They are friends, not mercenaries," Mr. Soumaila answered when asked about foreign press reports that President Hissene Habre had hired about 20 white mercenaries.

The reports were a potential embarrassment to the government because of past exploits by soldiers of fortune in African conflicts and because Mr. Habre and his ministers have frequently all-

eged that the rebels are backed by thousands of mercenaries.

Mr. Soumaila said there was no comparison between the two groups.

"The (rebel) mercenaries are of the classic type who are paid to make war. They have no conviction, no particular attachment," he said.

Mr. Soumaila declined to say how many friends had rallied to the government cause but said their number was very restricted.

Neither the friends nor a group of technical instructors sent to help Mr. Habre by the French government were armed or taking part in the fighting, the minister added.

Any of the whites seen at Abe-

che and Biltine last week who were carrying guns were doing so on a personal basis for their own protection, he stressed.

The French technical assistants are solely involved in maintaining weapons and other equipment, he continued.

A spokesman at the French embassy said no official French personnel would leave N'djamena, but the information minister said they might be sent to repair equipment outside the capital although not at the front.

After a prolonged pause in military activity government columns were reported Tuesday to be moving on Fada, the north-east hilltop town held by rebel leader and former President Goukouni Oueddei's forces for nearly a month.

A government offensive has been expected for several days after the successful recapture of the eastern region.

Fada is not considered a strategic rebel base and analysts here said it might already have been evacuated in the face of superior government forces.

President Habre has reinforced his forward bases in the east for the past week in apparent preparation for a full-scale attack on Faya-Largeau. Mr. Goukouni's headquarters in northern Chad.

The president returned to the capital Monday night after 10 days at the eastern front. He was intending to greet Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, who was due to arrive Tuesday morning on the first visit to Chad by a foreign head of state since fighting broke out.

Mr. Mobutu failed to turn up because of what the Zairean embassy here described as technical problems.

But informed sources here said the visit would still go ahead, perhaps later Tuesday.

‘UNIFIL can deploy 2000 men in 6 hours’

NAQOURA, Southern Lebanon (R) — The United Nations force in Lebanon, which had its mandate extended by the Security Council Monday night, could deploy 2,000 men anywhere in the country within six hours, a U.N. spokesman said here.

The spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) said the force had contingency plans for rapid deployment beyond its present positions along a southern strip.

But he said these were standing contingency plans and the Lebanese government had not asked the 10-nation force to expand its role despite the country's present security problems.

Speaking at UNIFIL headquarters five kilometers from the Israeli border, the spokesman told Reuters any suggestion that the U.N. troops would help the Lebanese army take over areas vacated by Israeli occupation forces was hypothetical.

"Although Lebanese officials have spoken publicly about using U.N. forces all over Lebanon, we have not been formally appr-

oached about any change in our mandate," he added.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elias Salem, who formally requested the mandate extension in New York Monday, surprised the U.N. forces two months ago by saying he wanted them to be able to deploy "throughout the whole of Lebanon."

His statement, to the Beirut ambassadors of the countries contributing to UNIFIL, was made eight days after Lebanon and Israel signed a U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal accord and was widely seen here as having some link with the troop withdrawal moves.

Mr. Salem did not say where the U.N. troops might go but his remarks caused speculation that he might want them to help the Lebanese army take over the troubled central Shouf Mountains if Israeli forces moved out.

Under the May 17 accord, Israeli troops are supposed to pull out of Lebanon completely, although a number of officers would be allowed to take part in joint patrols with the Lebanese army.

"Of the 10 nations, the Swedes

will not leave until Syrian and Palestinian forces also agree to go.

Syria refuses to withdraw its men and rejects the agreement on the grounds that it infringes Lebanese sovereignty and endangers Syrian security.

Because of the impasse, the Israelis are considering a partial withdrawal in order to cut their casualties from guerrilla attacks. This would take them out of the Shouf Mountains to lines farther south.

The UNIFIL spokesman said the question of U.N. troops helping the Lebanese army fill the gap did not arise since the Beirut government had not asked.

"We have contingency plans to cover the whole of Lebanon. We have a force on stand-by, totalling close to 2,000 men, which could be anywhere in Lebanon within six hours," the spokesman said. "But these are simply standing contingency plans."

"The battalions from at least seven of our 10 nations must have one company, of up to 200 men, at the ready for moving at all times." "Of the 10 nations, the Swedes

run our hospitals and the Italians look after our helicopters. They would not be deployed elsewhere. The French have a small contingent of engineers who are our bomb disposal experts so they would probably not be deployed in the field."

The other UNIFIL countries are Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Senegal.

The spokesman said Lebanon, Israel and the United States did not notify UNIFIL in advance about the May 17 agreement despite the fact that it referred to a possible new role for UNIFIL.

The accord said the Lebanese government might ask for a U.N. unit to help the Lebanese army assert its authority in the Sidon area, outside the present UNIFIL zone, and to help protect Palestinian refugee camps in the same area.

"The first we read about it was in the press after the agreement was signed," the spokesman said. "There was some bad feeling but the Lebanese government is now contacting UNIFIL more often."

to increase its power.

"The state we have does not suffer from any weaknesses. On the contrary, the complaint is the excess of its dominance over the destiny of people," he added.

But in a front page article, the editor of the mass-circulation Al-Akhbar newspaper said the 10-per-cent minimum would put to the test what he called the three opposition parties' constant claims that they enjoyed massive support among voters.

Another columnist writing in the same newspaper lashed out at the policies of the country's three government-controlled newspapers. The elders were chosen for execution, the diplomats said, because they were considered sympathizers of the rebels resisting the Soviet military presence in the country.

They were rounded up the day after guerrillas staged an attack in



TOAST IN TOKYO: Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq toasts with Japanese emperor Hirohito, (right) at the emperor-hosting banquet in

Tokyo Monday. Gen. Zia arrived here Sunday for a six-day state visit. (A.P. wirephoto)

Iran's future leadership on the boards

TEHRAN (R) — An assembly of Iranian religious experts, formed to choose a successor to Ayatollah Khomeini when he dies, is holding a fifth day of meetings in Tehran Tuesday to discuss the country's future leadership.

The newspaper Jomhouri Eslami said the 69-man assembly Monday debated Article 111 of the constitution, which empowers the assembly to decide whether a future supreme leader is incompetent and should be removed from office.

Jomhouri Eslami said the assembly, which began meeting on Thursday, also approved 25 more articles of its internal regulations and elected a second deputy chairman, former prosecutor-general Ayatollah Rabbani Amashi.

No Israeli arms

TEHRAN (R) — Iran has denied reports that it is buying military equipment from Israel, the national news agency IRNA reported.

A foreign Ministry spokesman, who issued the denial, said the reports were "propaganda aimed at muddling world public opinion and especially Muslims against the powerful thrust of the Islamic revolution."

The U.S. magazine Time said in its latest edition that large quantities of U.S. arms sold legally to Israel and South Korea were being resold to Iran.

The Iranian denial did not mention time by name and said nothing about South Korea and other suppliers mentioned in the report.

Seoul denies charge

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Tuesday strongly denied supplying U.S.-made military equipment to Iran despite a U.S. ban on all arms sales to the revolutionary Islamic state.

"The Republic of Korea categorically denies the reports carried by some foreign news media that some Korean companies have been involved in the supply of weapons for Iran. They are absolutely groundless," a foreign ministry statement said.

ASALA says unnamed state gave in to threat

ATHENS (R) — Armenian guerrillas who threatened bloody attacks in an unnamed country where two of their comrades were detained said Tuesday they had been freed and expressed thanks.

The Armenian national committee representing Greece's 10,000-strong community of Armenians condemned Friday's bomb attack at Orly but said the Turkish government bore the main responsibility.

In a statement made available to the foreign press Tuesday, the committee said:

"Such irresponsible actions for

ignorance of Armenian national interests only serve at undermining of the just Armenian national lib-eration struggle and at disorienting international public opinion."

In a call to a news agency here on Saturday, ASALA had threatened to cause bloodshed in an unidentified country unless two of its members held there were freed within three days.

Tuesday's message, telephoned

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Another columnist writing in the same newspaper lashed out at the policies of the country's three government-controlled newspapers. The elders were chosen for execution, the diplomats said, because they were considered sympathizers of the rebels resisting the Soviet military presence in the country.

They were rounded up the day after guerrillas staged an attack in

Ghazni on July 7, killing an officer and three other Soviet soldiers, the diplomats said, quoting information from Afghanistan.

They said the executions were carried out during a sweep by Soviet and Afghan troops, launched at the beginning of the month to re-establish government control of Ghazni, 145 Kilometres southwest of the capital, Kabul.

The diplomats also said security measures were significantly stepped up in Kabul during the Eid-al-Fitr festival last week, marking the end of Ramadan.

The talks led to the signing of a

supplementary agreement in which Iran also said it would pay all remaining costs for the completion of the complex, an ICDC spokesman said.

The complex was 85 per cent complete at the start of the Iran-Iraq war, but Iraqi aircraft have bombed the site six times, and have threatened to bomb it again if work is resumed.

In the Tehran talks, the Iranian side promised to begin repaying its share of the loan when the complex was completed in 1989, the spokesman said. But details remain to be negotiated, he said.

Bandar Khomeini project to be completed by 1989

TOKYO (R) — Japan and Iran have agreed to complete a petrochemical complex at the south Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini by 1989, the Japanese partner said Tuesday.

The Iran Chemical Development Co. Ltd. (ICDC), a Japanese investment firm led by Mitsui and Co. Ltd., said the target date for completion of the troubled project was set during negotiations in Tehran last week between the Iranian partner and a mission headed by ICDC President Karoku Yamaguchi.

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Jordan Times

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Away from it all

PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan's choice of Henry Kissinger to head an advisory commission on U.S. military and economic options in Central America was bound to draw mixed reactions from the American political establishment. It is not only that Kissinger himself is still very much a controversial figure in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world, but the Reagan administration's own policies for that region are also very difficult to comprehend or swallow.

The former secretary of state will nevertheless enjoy the stir, for he spent the best part of his political life creating controversies and dealing with them, starting from the needless but savage bombing of Vietnam to wiretapping his colleagues in Washington. Those who are going to suffer most from his appointment, however, are going to be the very same people to whom he would lay the foundation for "freedom" and "independence" — the U.S. approach. May God help them in Central America.

We do not have a personal grudge against Kissinger, nor are we trying to draw heavy lines between his policies and the thinking of the Reagan administration on the various issues confronting America's foreign policy. True, Kissinger single-handedly obstructed the course of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East when a unique opportunity existed for it, while he held office. But, again, we all know that he could get away with his obstructionism only because the U.S. as a whole wanted it that way as well.

In any case, the lesson to be learned from Kissinger's re-appearance on the American political scene is not so much about his past as about the wisdom of his choice, at this particular time, to help in assessing U.S. options in an important region of the world. The aspects of this wisdom are many, but the most important is that which calls into question the viability of America's foreign policy itself.

For instance, how can Kissinger be asked to recommend a long-term U.S. policy in Central America, in the absence of all but a confrontational policy towards the Soviet Union?

And, would Washington apply policy criteria different to Central America from the rest of the world, if Kissinger's commission deems it necessary to do so? Finally, does the Reagan administration think itself so bankrupt as to need the services in foreign policy of an old foe?

Oh, Henry, it is nice living in the Middle East.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israeli lie was short lived

THE BIG lie which Israel circulated recently alleging that Jordan was willing to enter into Middle East peace negotiations was short lived and was promptly exposed by Jordan's Information Minister and Hubert Humphrey Jr. who visited Jordan and Israel lately.

Israel's obvious aims of fabricating such a lie can be summarised in the following:

— Throwing suspicion on Jordan's policies by suggesting that Jordan adopts a double stand: Pretending to stand by the PLO and at the same time trying to take a separate line.

— Harming Jordan-Palestinian relations.

— Dealing a blow to the morale of the Arab population under Israeli rule to make them lose confidence in Jordan.

— Creating a suitable atmosphere for certain Arab regimes to pursue their outbidding policies and so deepen Arab differences and further splitting Arab ranks.

This devilish goal is not surprising when it is pursued by Israel — the Arabs' common enemy. Jordan has always been committed to the national and pan-Arab line and firmly supports the Palestinians and the independence of the PLO. No matter how big the lie which Israel fabricates and no matter how hard it tries to harm Jordan, its efforts aimed at forcing this country to abandon its principles and change its stand will end in failure.

Al Dustour: More U.S. aid to Israel

IT IS almost certain now that Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin will pay a visit to the United States before the end of this month. The U.S. Wall Street Journal said Begin will receive an enthusiastic welcome by President Reagan, and Congress and that he will be able to obtain any amount of financial and military assistance from Washington.

According to Israel radio, the American administration will be transferring to Israel \$250 million which will pay for U.S. purchase of Israeli products and prop up Israel's trade balance. Washington's unlimited support and assistance to Israel casts doubt on its declared policy of opposing Israel's settlement policies. Such assistance will no doubt enable Israel to pursue its plans for confiscating Arab land and establishing settlements something which the U.S. had repeatedly objected.

Moreover, the Begin-Reagan agenda includes the subject of assigning U.S. Marines to work for the regular Lebanese army in the event of an Israeli withdrawal. This is bound to further involve the U.S. in direct confrontation with the Arabs, since these marines will be looked on by the Lebanese resistance as another form of an occupying force and therefore vulnerable to attack.

How can one imagine that Israel will ever withdraw from Lebanon or stop its settlement policies in the occupied Arab land, when hawkish ruler like Begin is allowed all the assistance and encouragement of the U.S. administration and its Congress?

Sawt Al Shaab: Plot against Freij

THE ISRAELI government of Menachem Begin is persistently following a fait accompli policy in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip with a view to creating a new situation that can never be altered or be subject to future negotiation.

Israel which is continuously creating settlements and confiscating Arab property is now trying to liquidate the last national element under its rule: Mr. Elias Freij, mayor of the occupied town of Beith Jannin and the remaining legally elected mayor. Mr. Freij has recently spoken about a plot being hatched against him in a bid to eliminate the last moderate voice among the Palestinian mayors. This last Israeli move is merely part of a comprehensive plot that started with the attempt on the life of the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah.

Where U.S.-Israeli rejectionism could lead

By Noam Chomsky

The troubled history of the state of Israel can be variously interpreted, but some things seem clear enough. One is that the 1967 conquest was a major turning point. There was much that was praiseworthy and hopeful in Israeli society, sometimes uniquely so, but it was unlikely that such elements could long survive the conquest. Some Israelis warned early on that the military victory would prove to be a long-term defeat for the society they cherished. Their fears have increasingly come to be realised.

Since shortly after the 1967 war, Israel has set itself on a course of endless oppression and conflict. As was obvious at once, this course entailed international isolation, alliance with pariah states, and service to the interests of its sole protector. The United States has been more than pleased to acquire a military dependency, technologically advanced and ready to undertake tasks that few are willing to endure — support for Guatemalan genocide, for example — while helping to contain threats to American dominance in the most critical region of the world, where "one of the greatest material prizes in world history" (the State Department's words) must be firmly held. A partnership has evolved in which Israel takes on such tasks while the United States maintains it in an artificial state of dependency. Increasingly, the values implicit in these tasks become internalised, reinforcing values that are ever

more firmly implanted in a state controlling a conquered population by force in territories it intends to take for its own use. The problems of dealing with the inherent contradiction in the concept of a democratic Jewish state with non-Jewish citizens were taxing enough. They become insurmountable under these conditions of moral decline and constant threat to survival, by now in large part self-generated.

Sooner or later Israel will face military defeat — it came close in 1973 — or the need to resort to a nuclear threat, with consequences that one hesitates to imagine. Short of that, it will drift towards internal social, moral and political decay. While Israel has chosen this course since 1967, it has done so under pressures that have strongly influenced the choice, particularly, the pressures imposed by its "supporters" — more precisely, the supporters of Israel's moral degeneration and ultimate destruction. Repeatedly, alternative paths have been blocked by the "support" that has been the despair of Israelis who had a different vision of what their society might become.

International consensus

Since 1967, an international consensus has taken shape concerning the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The terms of this consensus are well-known: a two-state settlement on approximately the pre-June 1967 borders with guarantees of security and territorial integrity. It is also clear just what has blocked its

realisation. In his recent study of U.S. policy in the Middle East, Seth Tillman observes that the "consensus of moderates" approximates "the official policy of the United States" adding that "Outside of Israel, the United States, a few 'rejectionist' Arab states, and certain groups within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), support for a settlement along these lines approaches worldwide unanimity". A simpler but quite accurate formulation would be that U.S.-Israeli rejectionism has consistently blocked the achievement of what Mr. Tillman describes as "a viable and equitable comprehensive settlement".

While the international consensus comes close to the "official policy" of the U.S., its actual policy has been very different and stridently rejectionist. In his memoirs, Kissinger takes pride in his success in blocking State Department efforts to realise an earlier version of this consensus that in fact offered nothing to the Palestinians; the U.S. backed Israel's rejection of Sadat's important — and in the U.S. virtually unknown — 1971 offer of a peace treaty on these terms. As the international consensus shifted to a two-state settlement, the U.S. continued to back Israel's adamant and unwavering rejectionism, whether expressed in the Labour Party's Allon plan or Likud's plan for extension of Israeli "sovereignty" — two positions that are more alike than is commonly assumed.

The actual U.S. policy operates at three levels: at the diplomatic

level, as in the veto of the January 1976 Security Council resolution calling for a two-state settlement backed by Syria, Jordan and Egypt, and "prepared" by the PLO according to Israel's U.N. ambassador, now president, Chaim Herzog, or the repeated vetoes of U.N. resolutions calling for an end to hostilities in the summer of 1982; at the martial level, with vast military and economic aid provided without supervision (a unique arrangement for large-scale aid) so that it can be used for settlement in the occupied territories and for wars of aggression, in violation of comprehensive legislation; and at the ideological level, where it is reflected in the persistence of widespread illusion and often outright fabrication concerning Israel and its enemies.

Thus, scholarship may be aware of what Mr. Tillman reports, but the media are virtually closed to anyone who attempts to review the actual facts. Rather, what we read is that "the unexpected conquest of the land in 1967 and the Arabs' refusal to reclaim it with a peace treaty have left the Begin-Sharon bulldozers in charge of policy" (Max Frankel, editorial, N.Y. Times, Nov. 15, 1982); that the 1982 invasion "was Israel's first optional war" (editorial, N.Y. Times, May 22, 1983); the invasion of Egypt in 1956 and of Lebanon in 1978 were, it seems, "obligatory"; etc. in an endless litany. Issues that are widely discussed in Europe and in Israel itself have been "off the agenda" in the U.S. and the historical record

has largely been dispatched to Orwell's convenient memory hole. Examples can be given in abundance.

The Reagan plan

U.S. rejectionism persists unchanged in current U.S. diplomacy. The Reagan plan of Sept. 1, 1982 was strictly rejectionist: It excluded the PLO, thus undermining its own rhetoric about "self-government" and opposed a Palestinian state in favour of a "Jordanian solution," thus rejecting the international consensus and the near-unanimous sentiments of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, including Israel's chosen quislings. The plan was analogous to a hypothetical proposal of 1947 offering "autonomy" to the Jews of Palestine but without the participation of the Zionist Organisation and under the rule of some European country in which their experience had been less than happy. The Begin government announced at once that the plan was dead, and Mr. Reagan supported this rejection by calling for an increase in aid to Israel (the terms were further improved by Congress), in effect offering to pay for the new settlement announced in flagrant defiance of his call for a settlement freeze. Obviously, it would not do to have history record that Israel at once torpedoed the rejectionist Reagan plan with U.S. backing.

Rather, the failure of this (by definition, noble) endeavour must be attributed to the PLO, which, in fact, responded to the plan with qualified interest and reservations that were compared to those of Israel's opposition Labour Party. This task was carried out with customary dispatch and elegance in the following months. Israel, of course, would have been delighted to enter into negotiations with Jordan while proceeding to take over the occupied territories, thus confirming its long-standing position that the Palestinians are not a party to the conflict, as the courts have declared, that they "have no role to play" in any peace settlement, in the words of Labour dove Abba Eban when he was foreign minister.

The Shultz plan

The "Shultz plan" for Lebanon reflected similar assumptions. The call by the government of Lebanon and the United Nations for unconditional withdrawal of the invading army was dismissed, or more accurately, not even noticed in the U.S., where it is taken to be obvious that Israel enjoys the right of aggression and may therefore rightfully impose conditions for withdrawal. Israel is entitled to deal with its "security problem" by arrangements in southern Lebanon that remain secret and by limiting UNIFIL access to the Palestinian camps. In accordance with U.S. doctrine, however, the Palestinians have no "security problem," now that their society has been destroyed and the remnants have been left at the mercy of the most murderous terrorist groups in Lebanon after the male population has been killed, dispersed, or imprisoned. The fact that Israel's "security problem" had been adequately resolved by the 1981 Philip Habib cease-fire, which the PLO observed scrupulously much to Israel's discomfiture, has also been dropped down the memory hole.

All of this reflects an expression from the current "conception". Mr. Peri believes that the Lebanon invasion was first step in this plan, and that next will come the conversion of Jordan to a "Palestinian state" while the occupied territories are absorbed within Israel. The next steps will be Damascus, Saudi Arabia and who knows where else. As Israel strives to become "the hegemonic power in the region," a policy that Mr. Peri regards as quite mad, but as a plausible development from the current "conception".

Predictions are dangerous in the volatile Middle East, but such analyses, which are now not uncommon in Israel, do not appear remote from the reality that has been created by unremitting U.S. support for Israeli rejectionism.

Given the services that Israel renders to U.S. power and the remarkably limited range of discussion on this issue in the United States — a topic that merits attention in itself — it is not unreasonable to extrapolate from the tendencies that have been revealed with ever-increasing clarity since 1987. The consequences will be further disaster for the people of the region, including Israel, and perhaps for many others as well.

— Middle East International, London



You should be ashamed of yourself walking around so shabbily armed. Here is a bigger and better stick for you.

Caribbean Community leaders bypass ideological differences

By Keith Grant
Reuters

PORT OF SPAIN — Caribbean leaders wound up a 10th-anniversary summit with only partial success in resolving trade and political conflicts that threaten the viability of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom).

The leaders agreed on a number of pressing issues such as energy, food and air transport but were unable to overcome basic ideological conflicts involving Marxist-ruled Grenada that also dogged the last summit in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, in November.

He said progress on many issues was also hampered by the unanimity rule, which means any one country can effectively block agreements.

Despite the conference's stated commitment to strengthening Caricom, the future of regional trade and integration remained uncertain.

Intra-regional trade still makes up only 10 per cent of the total, and mistrust lingers over recent protectionist measures by Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.

The conference did set up working parties on industrial programming and will monitor imports and exports in the region more closely to avoid conflicts.

It also agreed to revive the Caribbean multilateral clearing facility, a mechanism for settling regional trade payments which reached its \$100 million credit limit in March.

Efforts by Mr. Seaga to scrap the rule of unanimity on decisions were blocked by Forbes Burnham of Guyana, delegates said. Ideological clashes between Mr. Seaga and Grenada's Maurice Bishop dampedened hopes that Caricom would emerge as a united voice in foreign policy and international negotiations.

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Mr. Seaga said last Friday that unless Caricom forged a common foreign policy it would be doomed to deciding mere "bread-and-butter" issues and would not develop into a force on the world stage.

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Liechtenstein prince to step down next year

By Anthony Williams
Reuters

VADUZ, Liechtenstein — As celebrations to mark 45 years of his reign got under way, Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein announced that he would step down from power early next year.

His announcement coincided with a commemorative concert, the first in a series of events of mark the prince's long reign.

At the close of the concert several hundred local people, surprised and disappointed at the news, stood to sing the national anthem, intermittently raising their right hands in allegiance to their ruler.

The 76-year-old prince has led this tiny country since before World War II and his decision had been a closely guarded secret.

He will remain titular head of Liechtenstein but will hand the bulk of his executive authority to hereditary prince Hans Adam, 38, eldest son of his marriage to former countess Gina Von Wilczek.

Liechtenstein has changed markedly since 1938, when Prince Franz Josef, the world's second longest reigning monarch after Japan's Emperor Hirohito, made his home in the fairy tale castle above Vaduz.

The principality, which now has only 26,000 people, has moved away from agriculture towards small-scale industry.

And it has benefited financially from the arrival of some 50,000 so-called "letter box" companies seeking refuge in the tax haven

pamphlets and held talks with the head of government and the prince," she said. "We're seen as trouble makers."

And the question of abortion? "Taboo," she said. "We don't even talk about it."

Another group of women applied for ballot sheets in parliamentary elections in 1982, knowing they would be refused.

They have since complained to the European Parliament about a ruling by Liechtenstein's supreme court that they were not entitled to vote, despite a clause in the constitution saying all citizens are equal before the law.

Tour de cure, the German way

By G. Hawatmeh
Special to the Jordan Times

It was a clear night in May when my German host looked up into the sky and said: "We Germans, would not really mind the Americans stationing their (crisis and Pershing II) missiles in our territory. Should it (a nuclear war) erupt, we want to be the first to go."

A few minutes earlier, he and I argued about the question of foreign workers in Germany. But, by now, I had decided not to argue any more. My thoughts turned instead to how very evil and destructive any new world war would be.

My sight had only to stretch a few hundred yards up the road from where my host and I were standing to see a great example of just how much Germany has accomplished since the end of World War II, but not only in industry.

Up there stood a great medical achievement, the internationally renowned German Clinic for Diagnostics, which was one of the more important establishments that I was invited to West Germany to see in the first place.

My host, who later became my good friend, Gerd, was the Lufthansa West German Airlines officer in charge of the trip, and the encounter took place in the beautiful city of Wiesbaden, which was the second leg of a four-city tour organised by Lufthansa for a group of Middle East journalists to see first hand medical and health facilities offered in West Germany.

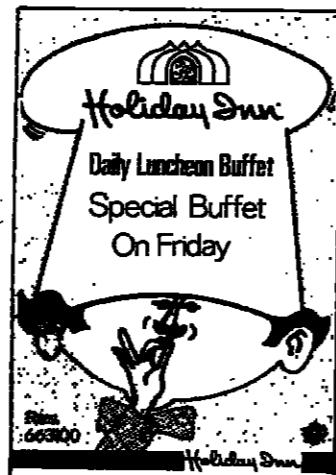
The medical package tour that Lufthansa is offering this year focus on the cities of Aachen, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg as well as Wiesbaden, all of them well-known for their medical and curative institutions, particularly Germany's famous hot springs, and the friendliness of their people.



The medical faculty of Aachen's Technical University of the Rhine and Westfalen.



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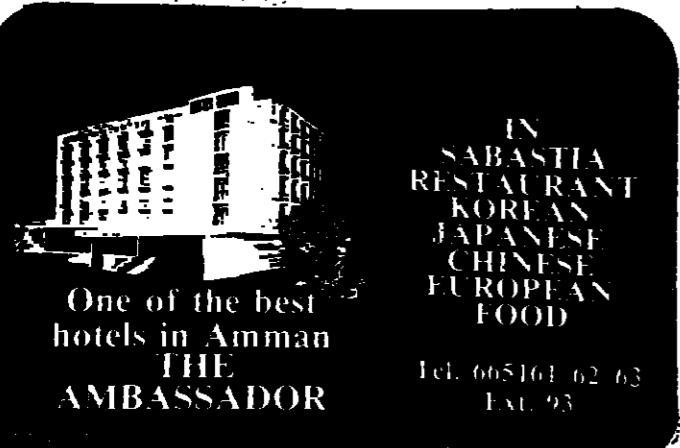
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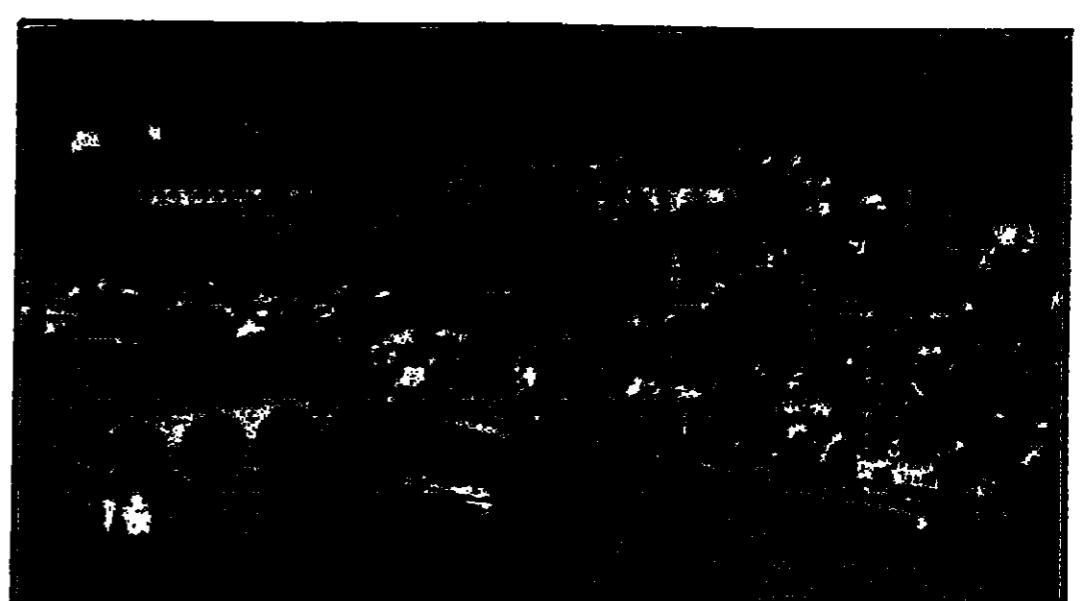
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View from the Philosopher's Way: Heidelberg Castle and town with the Old Bridge.

army leaders, politicians and famous artists came to the city to seek health and relaxation.

The commemorative plaque spans the centuries from King Pipin to Frederick the Great. The most famous spa patient, however, was Charlemagne. Aachen's most displayed emperor, who had his favourite palace there, only a few steps away from the bathing house, in order to recover from the strains of his campaigns which manifested themselves in a variety of ailments, thus enabling Aachen to accumulate so much history and character.

With the speedy rebuilding after the terrible destruction of World War II, Aachen has now received a modern face, although the historical heart of the old city has been restored, keeping its typical character.

Besides this, Aachen is a centre for science and studies, seat of the Technical University of the Rhine and Westfalen (RWTH) with 170 institutions and professorships and over 30,000 students from all over West Germany and overseas.

It is here, at RWTH, that the realisation of the concept to combine medical theory and praxis, is unique in Europe, and where the city can offer most in medical facilities and treatment to residents and visitors, quite often in collaboration with the management of the hot springs around town.

With the new building of Aachen's medical faculty, all university departments are brought together in one house: the hospital, the institutes, research and tuition, schools for medical art of therapeutic and joint facilities.

The building's architecture has been the reason for many discussions, but the impression of a huge complex is changed by entering it. There are 12 inner gardens, each of them planted with flowers and trees of all kinds, thus helping to loosen the structure while at the same time separating the building into certain parts. The last three floors are constructed solely for the in-patients' treatment.

Both the city and RWTH have set high hopes for the development of medical research and training, and Aachen officials hope to bring more tourists and those seeking medical attention, particularly from the Middle East, to take advantage of what the city has offer in that respect.

These officials are confident that after completion of the new complex of the Faculty of Medicine soon, Aachen will have completely new impulses as a city for spa treatment and prophylaxis.

When that happens, Aachen will be ready for a real take off in the medical and touristic fields, according to one of the city's man-

agers. And, in all probability, he is right. Aachen lacks neither the beauty nor the history not to mention the facilities to make it a great attraction indeed. Also, the people's hospitality there is simply indescribable.

Wiesbaden

Wiesbaden, the second city on the group's itinerary, is not only famous as a health resort. It is also a tourist centre of a charming character. Not only the city itself — with its spa, gambling casino, spa-parklands, the national theatre and its thermal baths — but also the immediate environment and the small but beautiful towns nearby offer many possibilities for a nice stay in the Wiesbaden area.

One of Wiesbaden's big advantages is its central location and good access routes. The city is surrounded by motorways and is a mainline station for Trans-European Express and Intercity trains. The Rhine-Main Airport Frankfurt is only 20 minutes away



German Diagnostic Clinic in Wiesbaden

by car.

For those seeking medical attention, however, Wiesbaden's biggest attraction is the German Diagnostic Clinic, which I mentioned earlier. Here, a team of more than 50 specialists, from all fields of medicine, works in the clinic under one principle: To practise up-to-date medicine in a modern organisation and in close teamwork for the benefit of the patient. The organisation, said the director of the clinic to the visiting journalists, guarantees that the necessary specialists are available at the shortest time possible and can be called in for joint consultations at short notice in case of medical problems.

The clinic's check-up examination is prophylactic examination and a control of the state of health and is performed for private patients in conformity with an examination programme differentiated according to age and sex. General and specific check-ups need not take longer than 2-3

days, and appointments from overseas can be made by telex directly or through the Lufthansa Medical Plan. Treatment at the clinic is also possible in all fields of internal medicine and in most other cases.

Outpatients usually stay in neighbouring hotels and boarding houses. For inpatients there is a hospital ward with single and double rooms.

There should be no problem of communications with the clinic's doctors. Many of them speak foreign languages, and some are actually foreigners themselves. (The group talked at length with an Egyptian doctor who specialises in hypertension there, and most of us, if not all, were very impressed by what we saw at the clinic in general).

Baden-Baden, where we went next, is simply a place out of this world. The area which encompasses the spa town extends from the Plain of the Rhine up to the Baden Höhe (3247 ft.). Seventy-two per cent of this area is woodland. The town lies in the middle, with a population of some 52,000. It spreads over 11 miles along the valley of the River Oos amidst magnificent parkland.

Baden-Baden has many notable buildings, both ancient and modern, ranging from the ruins of the Roman legionaries' baths to the ultra modern Congress Hall and the biggest, most beautiful casino in the whole of Germany. There are beautifully-tended parks and gardens all over the town, a wide range of admirable spa and bathing facilities and ample provision for sport and recreation.

The town merges harmoniously into its immediate surroundings. Well laid-out paths and walks make it easy for the visitor to reach all kinds of delightful places in the vicinity, where there are interesting features to see, magnificent views, and inns offering good foods and refreshments. On the outskirts of the town there are woodland car parks from which round trips may be made on foot along carefully signposted paths.

It is only a few minutes' run from the town-centre into the nearby vineyard district with many charming wine villages, on to the unique Black Forest High Road or into the romantic valley of the River Murg and Karlsruhe and Pforzheim, and even Strasbourg in Alsace, are no great distance away.

Baden-Baden

Baden-Baden's modern and Roman Irish bathing facilities, music concerts, open-air festivities, hotels, historic sites, old buildings, touristic facilities, golf course and tennis courts, res-

taurants, shops, elegance and beauty are but some of the good things that a visitor to the town finds. In other words, Baden is truly a magnificent health town, holiday resort, international spa and convention place, all at the same time. It deserves to be the summer capital of Europe, as many people describe it indeed.

Leaving Baden-Baden would have been a heart-breaking experience if one did not have to lose his heart in Heidelberg anyway. The last leg of a fine and interesting tour in West Germany so far, Heidelberg had everything — or almost everything — to offer.

Germany's oldest university town, situated in a delightful setting on the banks of the River Neckar, where it spreads out into the broad plain of the Rhine. Innumerable poets of the Romantic age praised Heidelberg's unique site with its fascinating maze of roofs between the "Old Bridge" and the famous Castle.

Thus, Heidelberg became the well-known romantic town, (where you lose your heart). From the "Philosopher's Way" (Philosophen-Weg) one can enjoy the magnificent view over the whole town.

Undamaged during World War II, Heidelberg has remained an attractive place for tourists from all over the world. Many traditional restaurants and inns provide a solid hospitality. Because of its modern facilities for free time amusement and its convenient traffic conditions, Heidelberg is an inviting place of interest.

"The city, its location and its surroundings have, one may say, something ideal about them..." thus wrote Goethe, almost 200 years ago, in his diary. The great German poet was not mistaken.

Here, the journalists were shown around what could be seen to be one of the most sophisticated establishments in the field of orthopaedics in the world.

One had to see for himself to judge the accomplishments made at the department over so many years of research, medical advances and continuous work to help those who need the help.

Suffice it to say that it is here that West Germany's "thalidomide" victims are being taken care of, in the most efficient, sophisticated and selfless manner imaginable to humans.

In all medical and health facilities offered by each and every one of the four cities are well worth considering for people who need them. In whichever city visitors decide to go to, however, they will find efficiency and hospitality, and fun also. Lufthansa naturally completes the happy set.

Details of tours and packages are contained in a 20-page booklet, available from all Lufthansa offices, in the Near and Middle East, and, of course, from your local travel agent.



Aerial view of Frankfurt Airport

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SPORTS

Frenchman just misses world pole vault record at Nice meet

NICE (R) — Frenchman Pierre Quinon narrowly failed to beat the world pole vault record of 5.81 metres held since 1981 by Soviet Vladimir Polyakov when he cleared 5.80 in the Nice international athletics meeting here Monday night.

Quinon recorded the best outdoor effort this year, and then held a large partisan crowd in suspense when, attempting to beat Polyakov's record by three clear centimetres, failed three times to vault over 5.84 metres.

Quinon beat his popular compatriot Thierry Vigneron, who had recorded the previous best outdoor vault this year, into second place. Swede Miro Zalar was well behind in third spot.

Steve Cram, hoping to fill one of the two remaining British 1.500 metres places in next month's World Championships, proved a point to the selectors when he stormed home to win by 15 metres from Frenchman Alex Gonzalez.

Gonzalez's compatriot Jean-Francois Pontier led the field round the first two laps but Cram surged ahead with one and a half laps to go and easily held off a late challenge by Gonzalez to take the honours in three minutes 35.68 seconds with the Frenchman clocking 3.37.08. American Chuck Aragon came third.

Only Steve Ovett has so far been named to represent Britain at 1.500 metres in Helsinki. But Cram, while admitting he would

have liked a faster time, said he was pleased with his run.

"It gave me a lot of confidence, although it would have been nice to have been pushed harder," he said.

Lattany beat Quarrie over the same distance in the London meeting.

Smith said he was not displeased with his 100 metres time since he was running into a head wind, but added: "I did not run a good turn in the 200 metres like Lattany and this was important."

Loud boos greeted news that American Ed Moses had pulled out of the men's 400 metres hurdles. The non-appearance of the world record-holder in West German Christian Haas, fastest European over the distance this season, and compatriot viel Latany in the last few metres to win with something to spare.

But Smith's time of 10.44 was well outside the world record of 9.93 set in Colorado Springs earlier this month.

Ron Brown, another leading American sprinter, was injured and did not compete in the 100 metres.

Smith was beaten into second place in the 200 metres after an impressive late burst from Lat-

Lloyd to continue as West Indies cricket captain

KINGSTON, Jamaica (R) — West Indies cricket captain Clive Lloyd has reversed his decision to step down and will lead the team on the tours of India and Australia later this year.

West Indies Cricket Board of Control (WICBC) Secretary Steve Camacho said in a statement Tuesday: "Following discussions with Alan Rae, President of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, Clive Lloyd has accepted the appointment as captain of the West Indies team for tours of India and Australia."

Recent reports here said Lloyd reconsidered after being persuaded by Rae and Camacho, who was manager of the World Cup squad.

Camacho also said West Indies selectors would meet in Barbados on Friday to choose the party for the India tour starting in the first week of October.

Clerc wins U.S. pro championships

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts (R) — Argentina's Jose-Luis Clerc trounced Jimmy Arias of the United States 6-3, 6-1 in the final of the \$200,000 U.S. Pro Tennis Championships Monday.

The victory marked the 24-year-old Clerc's 23rd title in 31 finals he has reached in his career as a professional. He needed only 67 minutes and his deep forehand and backhand strikes had the third-seeded Arias sprinting from corner to corner for most of the match.

The Argentinian received \$34,000 in prize money while Arias' was \$17,000.

The second-seeded Clerc piled on the pressure right at the start of the match, breaking the American's serve and hammering five consecutive point winners to the baseline to take a 2-0 lead in the first set.

"When I broke Jimmy's serve early I felt more confident," Clerc said. "I seemed to have everything working tonight and I just wasn't quite in it."

Pecci ousted from Hilversum tennis

HILVERSUM, Netherlands (R) — Victor Pecci of Paraguay was the first seeded player to be knocked out of the Hilversum Grand Prix tennis tournament when he lost to Rolf Gehring of West Germany on Tuesday.

Sixth seeded Pecci went down 6-4, 6-4 to the unseeded German in a first round match on the second day here.

Top seed Jose Higueras of Spain, who won the Stuttgart tournament in West Germany on Sunday, swept into the second round with a convincing 6-2, 6-3 victory over Uli Pinner of West Germany.

In other first round matches title-holder Balazs Taroczy of

Lloyd 38, announced his resignation last month after World Cup holders West Indies were beaten by India in the final of the one-day tournament at Lord's. He has captained West Indies for nine years.

Recent reports here said Lloyd reconsidered after being persuaded by Rae and Camacho, who was manager of the World Cup squad.

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selectors would meet in Barbados on Friday to choose the party for the India tour starting in the first week of October.

Gonzalez sets sights on Ovett

By Pascal Fletcher
Reuter

MADRID — Jose Luis Gonzalez, dubbed "Coe's executioner" by his native Spanish press after a ruthless demolition of Britain's Olympic 1.500-metre champion in Paris last month, has further victims in mind.

And his next target will be none other than Sebastian Coe's compatriot, Olympic 800-metre title-holder and world recordholder for the 1.500 metres, Steve Ovett.

"He's the man to beat — he's the record holder," the 25-year-old Spaniard who has re-emerged as his country's brightest athletics hope after a mysterious viral illness, said recently.

"In my opinion Ovett is more of a winner than Coe — he's a real tough dog in the final straight."

That opinion is understandable. Gonzalez caused one of the major athletics upsets of the year when he beat Coe into second place in Paris, but four days later he himself was forced to concede first place to Ovett, albeit by only 0.12 of a second, in a 1.500 metres race in Oslo.

Gonzalez's time of three minutes 33.93 second established a new Spanish record and was the third fastest in the world this year behind Ovett's 3:33.81 and the 3:32.54 clocked by Moroccan said Aouita in Florence.

The wiry Spaniard, who measures 1.80 metres and weighs 63 kilos, has shown he has the speed to challenge Ovett's finishing power and could push the Briton hard over the last 200 metres if they meet in the 1.500 metres in the inaugural World Athletics Championships in Helsinki next month.

His slim build and smooth running action are the hallmarks of a nature athlete.

Gonzalez says he was not surprised by his victory over Coe which earned him a congratulatory telegram from Spain's King Juan Carlos.

"I was well prepared mentally and physically to beat Coe," Gonzalez said. "I stuck with him for just about the whole race and then in the last few metres I put in a fast sprint which he couldn't match."

Gonzalez is also one of the world's leading mile runners and his best time of 3.49.67 set in 1981 is still the world's sixth best time.

Gonzalez runs 13 kilometres every morning before travelling from his home from the ancient city of Toledo to the nearby cement factory where he works as a draughtsman.

Another training session each evening follows the obligatory afternoon siesta. "My training is very natural, more like Steve Ovett's than Sebastian Coe's," Gonzalez says.

He adds that he trains on grass and only runs on Tartan tracks during competitions. "I love running on grass," he says.

Gonzalez has the image of a home-loving but dedicated sportsman who shuns the flamboyant publicity reserved for most Spanish sporting stars.

The experience of an illness, which at one stage appeared to threaten his entire running career,

which at one stage appeared to threaten his entire running career, has left him wary of a fickle Spanish sports press which is ecstatic in victory but merciless in defeat.

Between races Gonzalez relaxes in the peace of his country home with his family. He is married, with two small daughters, one of them born just two days before his win over Coe.

Gonzalez has no manager and complains of problems in dealing with race organisers. He faces a possible ban for missing a 1.500 metres race in Lausanne, Switzerland, after his last-minute request to switch to the 3.000 metres event was denied.

Uruguay, Peru draw

MONTEVIDEO (R) — Uruguay and Peru drew 1-1 here on Monday in a soccer friendly to mark the 53rd anniversary of the first World Cup.

A crowd of 60,000 watched a hard-fought game at the Centenario stadium, scene of the inaugural World Cup in 1930.

Peru striker Caballero opened the scoring in the 26th minute and Uruguay equalised five minutes after the interval.

Tour riders train on rest day

ALPE D'HUEZ, France (R) — Competitors in the three-week Tour de France were up and on the road training before most holidaymakers at this French Alpine resort had taken breakfast, despite the fact on Tuesday was a rest day in the cycling classic.

Ireland's Sean Kelly and his team-mates, with 3,050 kilometres of the race already behind them, loosened up Tuesday with two hours of riding.

Most teams were taken by car to the foot of the 15-km winding climb to this mountain-top resort as tour leader is far from secure.

to train on the flat valley roads. Some returned to their hotels by car, while others rode back up the mountain road with its 22 hairpin bends, but in a much more relaxed fashion than Monday's back-breaking stage which saw the withdrawal of overall race leader Pascal Simon of France, suffering the effects of a broken shoulder.

With just under 800 kms left before the traditional finish in the Avenue des Champs Elysees in Paris on Sunday, Frenchman Laurent Fignon's newly-won position as tour leader is far from secure.

Spain's Pedro Delgado is only one minute eight seconds behind and there could be another shake-up when the race resumes with Wednesday's 247-km stretch over the Alps in Morzine.

Dutch rider Peter Winnen, who earlier said he did not think his form was good enough for any success in the tour, proved himself wrong on Monday, cutting his deficit by more than six and three-quarters minutes and improving nine places in three days.

He won Monday's stage -- the first Dutch stage win this year -- and now lies fourth overall.

French riders have won six stages, with the rest shared by riders from six other countries.

Kelly is the best-placed of the British and Irish challengers, and has not given up hope despite lying fifth, four minutes and 20 seconds behind the leader.

Mancini to defend WBA title

NEW YORK (R) — American Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini will defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title against Orlando Romero of Peru, the number one contender, at Madison Square Garden on Sep-

tember 15.

Mancini will be making his third defence since winning the crown on May 8 last year when he knocked out compatriot Art Frias in the first round in Las Vegas.

In his most recent bout, Mancini won a 10-round, unanimous points decision over Britain's George Feeney in a non-title fight last February. A title defence against American Ken Bogner set for May 27 in Bophuthatswana, South Africa, had to be postponed when Mancini broke a collar bone while sparring.

Romero, 23, will be fighting in the United States for the first time — all his previous 31 professional bouts have been either in Peru or the Dominican Republic.

Mancini, 22, has stopped 20 opponents within the distance. His only loss came on October 3, 1981, when he was knocked out in the 14th round by Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua.

British syndicate pays \$4.25m for yearling

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (R) — A British syndicate paid \$4.25 million for a yearling thoroughbred colt and a filly was sold for a record \$2.5 million during the first day of the 40th annual Keeneland July selected yearling sale.

The British Blood Stock Agency (BBA), the syndicate which includes breeder and owner magistrate Robert Sangster, Monday bought a bay colt by 1964 Kentucky Derby winner Northern Dancer out of Desert Vixen.

The \$2.5 million bid equalled the price paid by Sangster's BBA of Ireland syndicate last year for Empire Glory, a son of Nijinsky II out of Spearfish.

Aston Upthorpe stud farm of England, owned by Sheikh Mohammed Alkhatib of Dubai, eclipsed the previous record price for a filly by \$700,000 in a successful bid for a bay filly by Northern Dancer out of Ballade.

The previous record was set last year for South Sea Dancer, a daughter of Northern Dancer out of South Ocean.

Buyers at the two-day sale paid \$74.3 million for 153 yearlings, an average of \$485,718 a horse and a 41 per cent increase over prices paid on the first day of last year's auction.

Harmonious German gymnastics festival in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT AM MAIN (DAD) — Bonn President Karl Carstens told the final meeting of the 22nd German gymnastics festival at the Waldfeststadion ground in Frankfurt am Main that this

climax of a week's gymnastics in which 65,000 athletes from all over the Federal Republic of

Germany took part had been one of the finest days in his term as head of state. The emphasis was on creativity rather than drill, and everyone enjoyed themselves. These girls (photo) are the German champions in rhythmic gymnastics. The next festival will be in West Berlin in 1987.

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WORLD

Nicaragua marks anniversary

LEON, Nicaragua (R) — Nicaragua marked the fourth anniversary of its left-wing revolution Tuesday facing U.S.-backed rebels and economic problems that trouble the Sandinista leadership as much as military force.

Most of the country's difficulties, analysts say, stem from the confrontation with the United States. The Reagan administration regards Nicaragua as a launching pad for Marxist revolution to Washington's conservative friends in volatile Central America.

U.S. pressure escalated from suspension of all assistance to Nicaragua in April 1981 to active military and financial support for right-wing Nicaraguan exiles pledged to bring down the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

But Washington's hostility appears to have stiffened rather than weakened the resolve of the Sandinistas to press ahead with the first successful leftist revolution in Latin America since Fidel Castro took power in Cuba in 1959.

The conflict with the U.S. figured high in an anniversary speech made by Nicaraguan junta chief Daniel Ortega to a mass rally in Nicaragua's second-largest city.

Leon was the first sizable city to fall to the leftists and served briefly as their provisional capital during the civil war against dictator Anastasio Somoza and his National Guard. The war ended on July 19.

U.S.-Honduran exercises planned

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is planning a joint air, land and sea exercise with Honduras next month to train Honduran troops in anti-guerrilla warfare. Defence Department sources said Monday night.

They said the exercise would be larger than a similar exercise, codenamed "Big Pine," held last summer in Honduras, in which about 2,000 U.S. troops participated. The sources gave no figures for the size of this year's exercise.

Other informed sources said the U.S. aircraft carrier Ranger was already on its way from its home port in San Diego, California, to waters off Honduras.

According to American officials, Honduras is being used for the trans-shipment of Cuban-supplied war materials from leftist Nicaragua to guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador.

The defence sources said there

1979, when the Sandinistas marched into Managua. Four years later, they are fighting insurgents led by former National Guardsmen who escaped capture and now use many of the guerrilla tactics that helped them win the war.

Estimated to number at least 7,000, the rightists mounted a major invasion in February with several units penetrating to areas only 100 kilometres north of the Managua.

Although the rebels were chased back to their bases on the Honduran side of the frontier, smaller units have continued to slip across the border for operations ranging from ambush to sabotage.

According to independent eyewitnesses, regular Honduran and Nicaraguan troops frequently exchange mortar and machinegun fire across the border. Both governments have warned of the danger of all-out war.

According to unofficial estimates, the war against the "Contras" has cost Nicaragua more than \$200 million since the beginning of the year—an enormous drain on an agricultural country of limited resources and 2.7 million people.

Officials say that by encouraging the insurgents, the U.S. administration is pursuing the dual aim of trying to weaken the 22,000-strong army and wreck the economy, exacerbating problems that have led to shortages of such basic goods as meat and cooking oil.

But there is no sign that Nicaraguans are prepared to follow the rightists into a general insurrection against left-wing rule, a scenario repeatedly predicted by leaders of the main Contra fighting group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN).

Yangtse strikes at Wuhan dykes

PEKING (R) — Troops evacuated thousands of people from China's industrial centre of Wuhan as the biggest flood tide on record surged down the Yangtze River and lashed the city's protective dykes, the China Daily said Tuesday.

The paper said the worst rains for 30 years had hit Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, submerging almost half the main streets.

It said 5,400 people and large quantities of factory machinery and supplies had so far been moved out of low-lying danger areas.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said when the flood crest passed Jiaoliu hydrological station, 200 kilometres upstream from Wuhan, Monday, it was slightly higher than the worst recorded in 1954 when the mighty river burst its banks and drowned thousands of people.

Police have since recommended to the district attorney's (prosecutor's) office that criminal action be taken against Mr. Steinberg.

Divorce lawyer Marvin Mitchell, who represented Ms. Morgan for a while, was quoted by a Los Angeles news agency, City News, as saying from Vladivostok in a telephone interview he had been told by what he called two extremely reliable sources that the films existed.

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